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LTV AEROSPACE CORP DALLAS TEX VOUGHT SYSTEMS DIV  
SEATIDE ANALYSIS PROCESS. VOLUME IV. RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (RWM)--ETC(U)  
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# SEATIDE ANALYSIS PROCESS

## VOLUME IV

### RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (RWM)

### USERS MANUAL

REPORT NO. 00.1636  
JANUARY 1974  
(CONTRACT DAAB09-72-C-0062)

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6 **SEATIDE ANALYSIS PROCESS.**

**VOLUME IV.**

**RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (RWM)**

**USERS MANUAL**

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11 JAN 1974  
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12 68p.

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## FOREWORD

(U) This report was prepared by the Vought Systems Division, LTV Aerospace Corporation, P.O. Box 6267, Dallas, Texas 75222 under U. S. Army Electronics Command Contract DAAB09-72-C-0062. The work was initiated under the direction of Captain R. A. Dowd, USN and completed under Captain W. A. Greene, USN, Chief, Long Range Forecast Division, Directorate of Estimates, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA-DE-1).

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(U) This report has been prepared in the following volumes:

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Title</u>
I	S	Summary
IIA	U	Naval Engagement Model (NEM) - Users Manual
IIB	U	NEM - Appendices A - I
IIC	S	NEM - Appendices J - M
IID	U	NEM - Appendix N
IIIA	U	Cruise Missile - Concept Generation and Screening Model (CM-CGSM) - Users Manual
IIIB	U	CM-CGSM Appendices A-B
IIC	S	CM-CGSM Appendix C
IIID	U	CM-CGSM Appendices D-G
IIIE	U	CM-CGSM Appendix H
IV	U	Relative Worth Model (RWM)

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## ABSTRACT

(U) The SEATIDE Analysis Process is a semi-automated procedure for the generation of time-phased, high value cruise missile weapon systems concepts, together with the supporting technology and intelligence indicators which would reflect that these technological goals are being achieved. The SEATIDE process can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of fixed force levels, existing forces in SAL environments, or Naval defenses.

(U) The Defense Intelligence Agency, through its Directorate of Estimates, and The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) have sponsored the development of this computer based analysis at the weapon system and Naval force structure level. A previous process, RIPTIDE, was developed for DIA for use in analysis of strategic missile systems.

(U) Generic to the SEATIDE Analysis Process are three major computer models: The Naval Engagement Model (NEM), Cruise Missile Concept Generation and Screening Model (CM-CGSM) and Relative Worth Model (RWM). The NEM evaluates force effectiveness, tactics, and task force configurations; the CM-CGSM enables definition and selection of candidate, advanced cruise missile system concepts; and the RWM permits assessment of worth in accordance with a variety of objective and subjective criteria. Each of these models has been checked out by DIA.

(U) In addition to exercising the computer models, there are several other analytical and engineering tasks to be performed, e.g., the identification of areas of current interest and the associated criteria and potential concepts, the creation of a foreign technology data bank in a format needed by the computer models, the engineering of concepts to the required detail, and the use of a verification analysis loop.



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## REFERENCES

1. "A General Linear Ranking Model," by L. D. Gregory  
PhD Dissertation, SMU 1968, Order No. 69-3296,  
University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan

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## SECTION I

### INTRODUCTION

(U) On 28 June 1972, the Vought Systems Division, a division of LTV Aerospace Corporation, contracted with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to develop the SEATIDE Analysis Process in support of the DIA Long Range Forecast Division (DE-1). The SEATIDE Analysis Process is defined to be:

" .... a semi-automated procedure for the generation of time phased, high value naval cruise missile system concepts, together with the supporting technology and the intelligence indicators which would reflect that these technological goals are being achieved .... "

(U) Generic to the SEATIDE Analysis Process are three major computer models: the Naval Engagement Model (NEM), the Cruise Missile Concept Generation and Screening Model (CM-CGSM), and the Relative Worth Model (RWM). This volume presents a Users Manual for the RWM only. Users Manuals for the other models are found in Volumes IIA and IIIA, respectively.

(U) The RWM is written in FORTRAN IV computer language and is compatible with the DIAMS IBM 360/65 computer system at Arlington Hall, Virginia.

(U) This manual is written with three objectives in mind:

- (a) To serve the systems analyst.
- (b) To serve the programmer who will implement and update the computer programs.
- (c) To serve the computer operations personnel with a source for preparing detailed computer operating instructions.

In addition, a number of appendices are included to give a broader understanding of the purpose, approach, and/or techniques used in various major portions of the computer models. Appendix A is a detailed listing of the FORTRAN Source Program. Other information, of interest only to the systems analyst, is to be found in Volume III and its Technical Appendices.

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## SECTION II

### DESCRIPTION

#### 1. PURPOSE

(U) The purpose of the Relative Worth Model (RWM) is to provide DIA with a computer model within the SEATIDE Analysis Process to rank high value advanced cruise missile systems concepts using a variety of objective and subjective criteria. While the model is quite general, the terminology and variables used in its application to SEATIDE are those used in the NEM and CM-CGSM. These are: WORTH1, WORTH2, and COST\*, quantities which are available for each candidate concept which survives the screening process in the CM-CGSM. Other variables which can be attached to each candidate are such things as: Years to Achieve IOC, Technological Risk, Use of Critical Materials, etc. Each of these may have a bearing to a greater or lesser degree on the ranking of the candidates from the National Planning point of view. The purpose of the Relative Worth Model is to provide DIA a quantitative way to inject the judgment of qualified experts into assessing the relative importance of all variables and their combined influence on the resultant ranking. An error analysis is also provided which establishes rank bounds which reflects the system analysts degree of certainty on his judgment.

#### 2. ASSUMPTIONS AND APPROACH

(U) The RWM assumes that each system to be ranked can be described by a common set of variables,  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  ( $x_1$  might be WORTH1,  $x_2$  might be WORTH2, etc.). It also assumes that in a given context of mission to be performed (requirement to be met), resources available, policy and other constraints, that there exists a Worth Function which measures the "desirability" of each system relative to another, and that the worth is a function of the variables  $x_1$  to  $x_n$ , i.e., that for the  $i$ th system there is a Worth  $W_i$  given by

$$W_i = F(X_i) \quad (1)$$

where  $X_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in})$   
= system variables

\* In this application, COST is defined as system weight. In the event, a costing methodology is added to the SEATIDE process at a later date, no heading changes will be required.

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(U) If such a Worth Function were explicitly known, the various systems could be ranked by direct substitution of their variables into the function. However, where the function is not explicitly known, or uncertainties in the data exist, additional methodology is needed.

## 2.1 The Ranking Index

(U) Under certain quite general assumptions, Reference 1, a Worth Index  $W^*$  may be defined by linearizing the Worth Function using Taylor's series with a remainder. Thus, given  $m$  systems to be compared, each described by  $n$  variables  $x_j$  ( $j=1$  to  $n$ ), we may then think of having an  $(m \times n)$  matrix  $X$  of data describing the  $m$  systems, i. e.,

$$X = (x_{ij}) \quad (2)$$

where  $x_{ij}$  = value of the  $j$ th variable of the  $i$ th system.

As shown in Reference 1, we may now define the Worth Index  $W^*$  as

$$W_i^* = \sum [(x_{ij} - c_j) \cdot t_j] + F(\underline{c}) \quad (3)$$

where  $\underline{c} = c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  = a baseline system or coordinate origin

$$t_j = \text{trade factor } j, (j=1 \text{ to } n) \\ = \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_j} / \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_b} \right\}_{\underline{c}} = \left\{ - \frac{\partial x_b}{\partial x_j} \right\}_{\underline{c}}$$

Thus, we see that the "trade factor"  $t_j$  corresponding to the  $j$ th system variable is (from a mathematical point of view) the constrained derivative of some "baseline" variable  $x_b$  with respect to the  $j$ th variable, evaluated at the reference point  $\underline{c}$ . It can be shown that within the limits of linearization of the region of interest that for two system  $p$  and  $q$ ,

$$W_p^* > W_q^* \quad \text{if and only if} \quad W_p > W_q \quad (4)$$

i. e., that two systems  $p$  and  $q$  can be ranked in the same order using the Worth Index as they would be ranked using the Worth Function.

(U) Estimation of trade factors is discussed in Appendix B.

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### 2.2 Sensitivity Analysis - Rank Bounds

(U) If we assume error bounds  $e_j$  in our estimates of the trade factors  $t_j$ , then for two systems  $p$  and  $q$  it can be shown (Reference 1) that their relative ranks remain unchanged for any combination of errors  $e_j$  if and only if

$$k_{pq} = \frac{|W_p^* - W_q^*|}{\sum_{j=1}^n |x_{pj} - x_{qj}| |e_j|} > 1 \quad (5)$$

By comparing all possible pair of systems a rank sensitivity matrix

$$K = (k_{pq}), \quad (p, q = 1, \dots, m) \quad (6)$$

can be used to establish rank bounds  $(r_1, r_2)$  on each system rank. These rank bounds are the highest and lowest ranks achievable by the system for any combination of errors with the error bounds  $e_j$ . These rank bounds may be exhibited as shown in Appendix B.

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### 3. TOP LEVEL FLOW

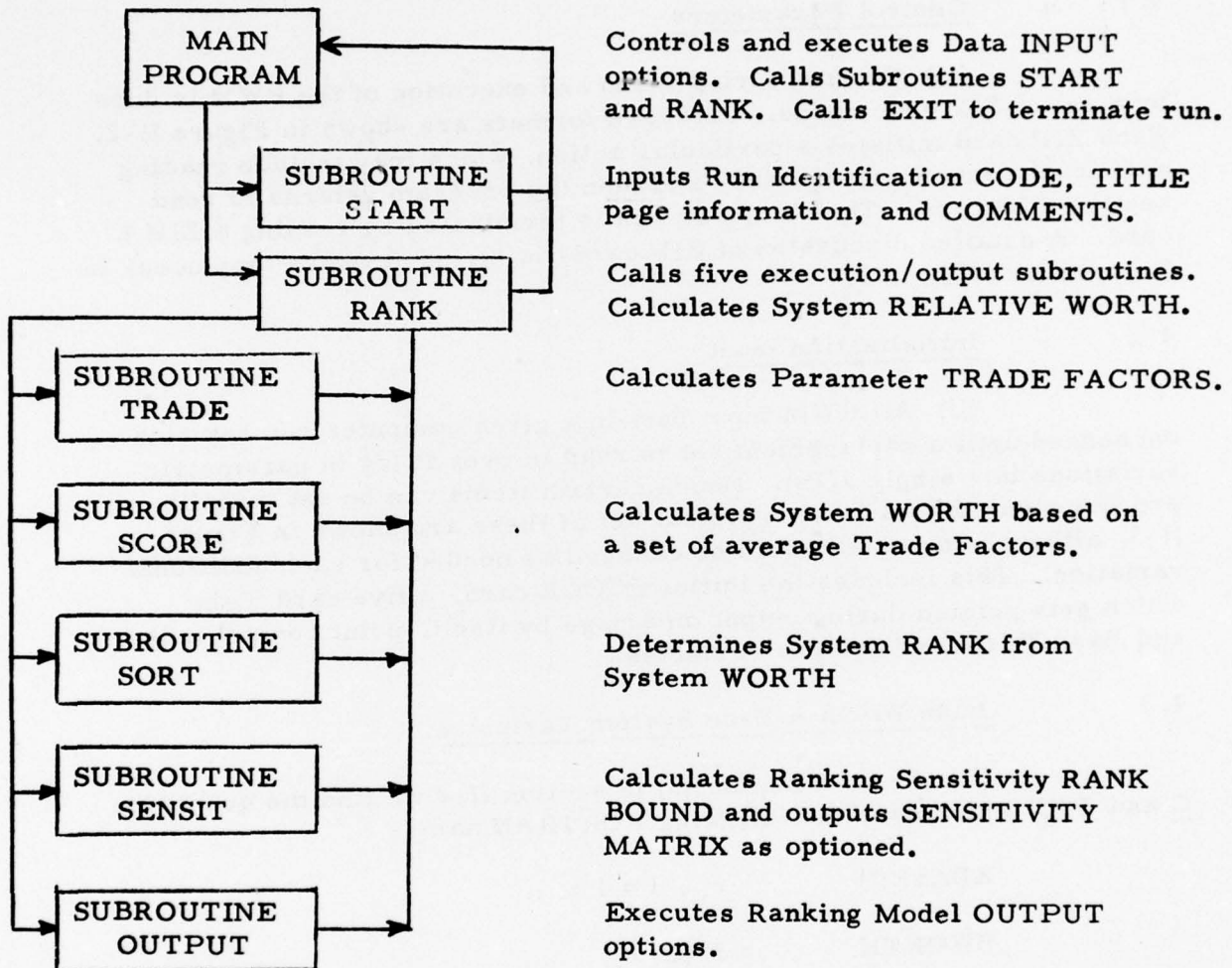
(U) The RWM top level flow is presented in Figure II-1 and is discussed below.

(U) The RWM consists of a MAIN program and seven subroutines. No link overlay is required. The MAIN program calls Subroutine START which reads a PCODE card which identifies the data or case being run, etc., a five line TITLE and up to 520 lines of COMMENTS, 80 characters to the line. Upon command (see section II. 4) it reads data and then calls Subroutine RANK which then calls the other subroutines as needed. The function of each subroutine is shown in Figure II-1.

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FIGURE II - 1

## RELATIVE WORTH MODEL TOP LEVEL FLOW (U)



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## 4. INPUT

(U) RWM input data are presented in this section, along with a general discussion of program control parameters. Input parameters are defined and input card formats illustrated.

### 4.1 Control Parameters

(U) Control during setup and execution of the RWM is done by a set of ZIP code cards. ZIP card formats are shown in Figure II-2. Each ZIP card initiates a particular action, which may include reading additional control parameters, and then the program returns to read another ZIP card. The computer run is terminated by reading a ZIP 9 card. A detailed discussion of ZIP cards is included where they occur in Figures II-3 thru II-7.

### 4.2 Initialization Input

(U) All RWM input data in a given computer run remains unchanged until a replacement set is read in over it (as in parametric variations in a single JOB). Hence certain items can be set initially and left alone thereafter. A typical set of these are shown in Figure II-3, although any or all could be changed as needed for each additional variation. This includes the initial PCODE card, a five card Title which gets printed during output on a page by itself, print control indices, and Base Worth and System Variables.

### 4.3 Base Worth & Base System Variables

(U) From Equation (3) in section II. 2 we find the quantities  $\underline{C}$  and  $F(\underline{C})$  which have the following FORTRAN names

$$XBASE(I) = c_i, i = 1 \text{ to } n$$

$$BORTH = F(\underline{C})$$

These can be any convenient numbers (including zeros), but if they are chosen from some baseline system the Worth Index has a visible relation to that of the baseline system (as well as a numerical ranking). These are shown as items M and N in Figure II-3.

### 4.4 Trade Factor Input

(U) Trade Factors are defined in equation (3) in section II-2 and error bounds  $e_j$  on Trade Factor  $t_j$  are shown in equation (5). Estimation of these are discussed in Appendix B. However, it may be



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said here that they are usually estimated as a lower and upper bound. These upper and lower bounds are entered as shown in Figure II-4. The average is taken as the Trade Factor, and half of their difference is taken as the error bound  $e_j$ . If there are  $n$  system variables there are  $n$  sets of Trade Factors  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$ .

### 4.5 System Names

(U) System names may be left blank or chosen at the convenience of the user. The RWM keeps track of systems by system number. These are shown in Figure II-5.

### 4.6 System Data

(U) System data is defined as the  $x_{ij}$  in equation (2) in section II-2. For each system (identified by system number  $i$ ) there are  $n$  values  $x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in}$  describing that system. These are entered 7 to the card as shown in Figure II-6.

### 4.7 Execution and Parameter Variation

(U) After all data has been read, a ZIP 8 control card causes execution of a ranking and sensitivity analysis. Output is then printed according to the print control indices previously read in. After this cycle is complete the computer run may be terminated with a ZIP 9 control card, or as shown in Figure II-7 another cycle may be set up and executed. In the example in Figure II-7 only the PCODE card and the Trade Factor data was changed. But any other input may be changed either by complete replacement, or as in the case of Trade Factors, System Names, or System Data, by single lines. These partial replacements of input data are shown in Figure II-8.



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FIGURE II-3

## RWM - INITIALIZATION INPUT

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	Zip Code 5, first card in a data deck.
B	Plain text purpose of Zip 5.
C	PCODE card. A one line identifier which gets printed at the top of each page of output.
D	A five line title.
E	Comment cards (if any). Comments are terminated by two blank cards. Maximum of 520 cards.
F	Two miscellaneous constant cards. Not used but needed for read purposes.
G	Zip code 3.
H	Plain text purpose of Zip 3.
J	Print control, in fields of five. A zero means do not print.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Print system ranks and worths</li><li>2. Print sensitivity matrix K</li><li>3. Print rank bounds</li><li>4. Specifies number of top ranked systems to put in sensitivity matrix K. If zero it puts all systems in K.</li><li>5. Print trade factors and bounds</li><li>6. Print system data</li></ol>
K	Zip code 1. Read base worth and base system variables.
L	NAMelist NAM1. Begin reading.
M	BWORTH = Worth of a baseline system.
N	XBASE(I) = Value of variable I for baseline system.
P	NAMelist NAM1. End reading.



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FIGURE II - 3

## RWM - INITIALIZATION INPUT

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PAGE	LINE	LABEL	OPERATION	OPERAND
1	1	START	LD	R0, #0
1	2	LOOP	LD	R1, #1
1	3	ADD	ADD	R0, R1
1	4	DEC	DEC	R1
1	5	END	HLT	

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FIGURE II-4  
RWM - TRADE FACTOR INPUT

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	Zip code 2.
B	Plain text purpose of Zip 2.
C	Integer in cols 1 - 5 uniquely identifying each trade factor. Must begin with 1 and proceed sequentially.
D	Name of trade factor, up to 8 letters in cols 11 - 18, plus 8 more in cols 21 - 28.
E	Lower bounds to trade factors* in cols 31 - 40.
F	Upper bounds to trade factors* in cols 41 - 50.
G	Blank card which terminates reading of trade factors and returns control to MAIN.

\*NOTE: Sign of trade factor is negative if large values of its corresponding variable are less desirable.

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PROGRAM

FIGURE II - 4

ROUTINE

RWM - TRADE FACTOR INPUT

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**FIGURE II-5**  
**RWM - SYSTEM NAMES**

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	Zip code 6.
B	Plain text purpose of Zip 6.
C	Integer in cols 1 - 5 uniquely identifying a system to be ranked.
D	System "name" in cols 11 - 50 corresponding to system number. May be coded to show significant characteristics for reference to its place in a CGSM output.
E	Blank card which terminates reading of system names and returns control to MAIN.

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FIGURE II-6  
RWM - SYSTEM DATA

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	Zip code 7.
B	Plain text purpose of Zip 7.
C	Integer in cols 1-5 uniquely identifying a system to be ranked. Must correspond to integer used for system name.
D	Value of variable 1 in cols 11-20 (corresponds to trade factor 1)
E	Value of variable 2 in cols 21-30 (corresponds to trade factor 2)
F	Value of variable 3 in cols 31-40 (corresponds to trade factor 3)
G	Value of variable 4 in cols 41-50 (corresponds to trade factor 4)
H	Blank card which terminates reading system data and returns control to MAIN

NOTE: If there are more than 7 variables, place on succeeding cards in increasing order but with same number as C in cols 1-5.





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FIGURE II-7

## RWM - EXECUTION AND PARAMETER VARIATION

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Definition</u>
A	Zip code 8
B	Plain text purpose of Zip 8
C	Zip code 4
D	Plain text purpose of Zip 4
E	PCODE card. A one line identifier which gets printed at the top of each page of output.
F	Zip code 2
G	Plain text purpose of Zip 2
H	Integer in cols 1 - 5 uniquely identifying each Trade Factor. Must begin with 1 and proceed sequentially.
J	Name of Trade Factor, up to 8 letters in cols 11 - 18, plus 8 more in cols 21 - 28.
K	Lower bound to trade factors* in cols 31 - 40
L	Upper bound to trade factors* in cols 41 - 50
M	Blank card which terminates reading of trade factors and returns control to MAIN
N, P	Zip code 8. Executes new parameter variations entered since last Zip 8.
Q, R	Zip code 9. STOP. End of computer run.

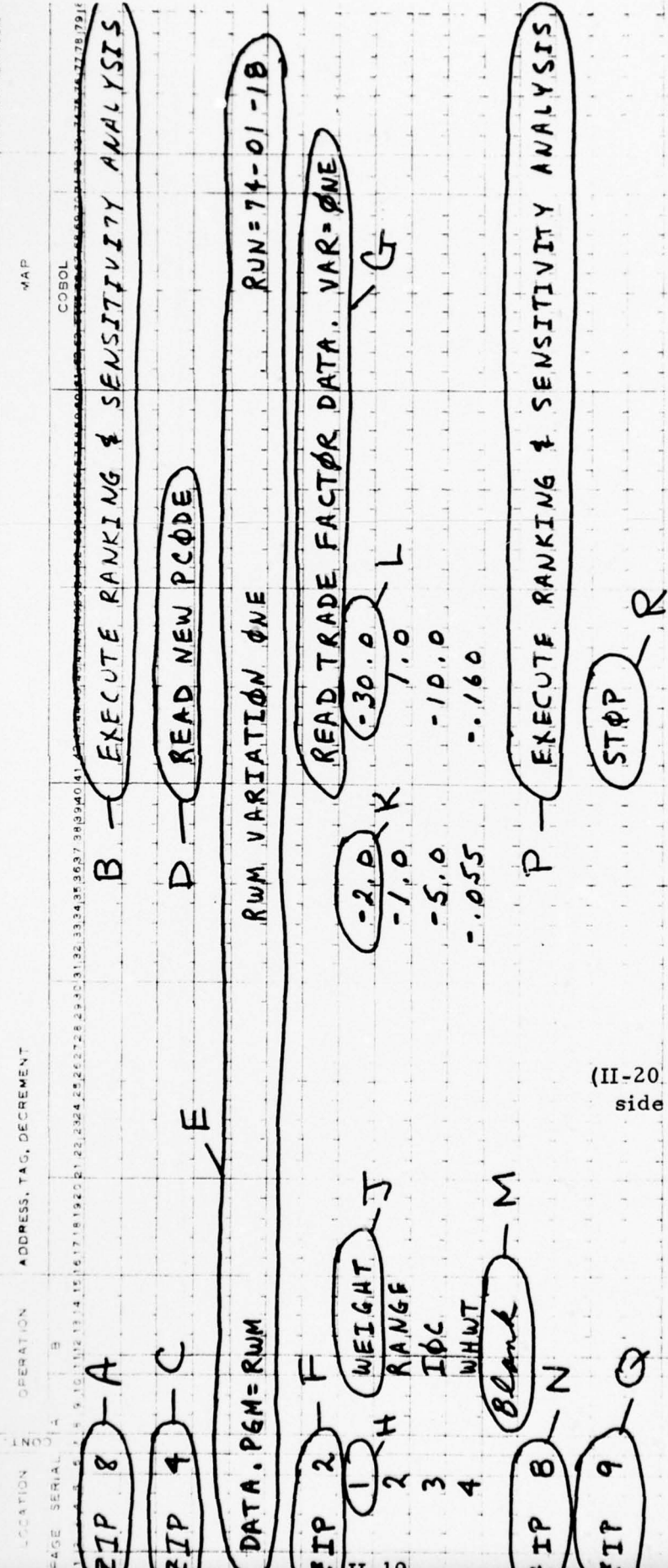
\*NOTE: Sign of trade factor is negative if large values of its corresponding variable are less desirable.

FIGURE II - 7

RWM - EXECUTION AND PARAMETER VARIATION

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FIGURE II-8

RWM - PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF INPUT DATA

PROGRAM

ROUTINE

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PAGE		SERIAL		A B		I NOO				MAP		COBOL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. To replace a single Trade Factor or Factors													
ZIP	2	1											
3													
REPLACE SINGLE TRADE FACTOR(S)													
.4													
2. To replace a single System Name or Names													
ZIP	6	1											
5													
REPLACE SINGLE SYSTEM NAME(S)													
NEW NAME													
ETC.													
Blank													
3. To replace a single System or Systems Data													
ZIP	7	1											
5													
REPLACE SYSTEMS DATA													
1.162 33.30 44.70													
1.281 38.25 44.92													
Blank													
(H-22 Reverse Side Blank)													

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## 5. OUTPUT

(U) Output of the RWM includes a title page, copies of ZIP code control cards used, miscellaneous initialization data, copies of input data tables, and three output tables:

- (a) SYSTEM RANK AND SCORE
- (b) SENSITIVITY MATRIX
- (c) SYSTEM RANKING SENSITIVITY - RANK BOUND

These are discussed in detail as to format and meaning in Figures II-9 thru II-13.

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FIGURE II-9

RWM OUTPUT - PAGES 1, 2, 3.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	PCODE. A one line label printed at the top of each numbered page.
B	A Five Line Title.
C	Miscellaneous Constants. Not Used.
D	System Number
E	System Name (or coded information)
F	System Rank. (1 is best)
G	SCORE. In E-Format, i.e. 4.765E+02 means 476.5 which is the "equivalent" WORTH of System 1 after adjustment by the Trade Factors. The system is better than, equal to, or less than the "baseline" system according to whether the SCORE is greater than, equal to, or less than the input value Bworth = 453.0 shown in Figure II-3 and in Figure II-10.



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**FIGURE II-9 ( Continued)**

CATA.PGM=RWM

### RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)

PAGE 1  
RUN = 74-01-18

Ⓐ

RWM  
WRIGHT SYSTEMS DIVISION  
LTV AEROSPACE CORPORATION  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

Ⓑ

DATA .PGM=RWM

RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)

PAGE 2 (A)  
RUN = 74-01-18

(A)

MISC 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
X MISC 1.0000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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0

DATA.PGM=RWM

RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)

PAGE 3  
RUN = 74-71-19 (A)

PAGE 1

SYSTEM RANK AND SCORE

NO.	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	RANK	SCORE
(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
1	L1Q ROC -24(LIGHT)	6	4.765E 02
2	L1Q ROC - 1(LIGHT)	4	4.875E 02
3	L1Q ROC - 2(LIGHT)	1	4.890E 02
4	L1Q ROC -5(LIGHT)	1	4.897E 02
5	L1Q ROC -23(LIGHT)	5	4.825E 02
6	L1Q ROC - 6(LIGHT)	3	4.985E 02
7	L1Q ROC -47(HVY)	12	4.415E 02
8	L1Q ROC - 1(HVY)	9	4.525E 02
9	L1Q ROC -20(HVY)	10	4.480E 02
10	L1Q ROC - 9(HVY)	10	4.480E 02
11	L1Q ROC - 2(HVY)	8	4.530E 02
12	L1Q ROC - 6(HVY)	7	4.535E 02
13	SOL ROC - 5(HVY)	17	4.365E 02
14	SOL ROC - 3(HVY)	14	4.375E 02
15	SOL ROC - 7(HVY)	16	4.370E 02
16	SOL ROC - 4(HVY)	13	4.380E 02
17	SOL ROC -14(HVY)	18	4.295E 02
18	SOL ROC - 8(HVY)	14	4.375E 02

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Ⓔ

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FIGURE II-10

RWM OUTPUT - SENSITIVITY MATRIX PRINT CONTROL,  
& NAMELIST NAM1

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	PCODE. A one line label printed at the top of each numbered page.
B	SENSITIVITY MATRIX Page number. If large enough it will be split and put on several pages.
C	Rank number of system in a particular SENSITIVITY MATRIX column.
D	System number of a system in a particular SENSITIVITY MATRIX column.
E	System number of a system in a particular SENSITIVITY MATRIX row to which it is being compared in a given column.
F	Entries in the SENSITIVITY MATRIX. These are the $k_{pq}$ defined in equation (5) in section II. 2, where if the entry is greater than 1.0 the system numbered in D is always better than the system numbered in column E. For example, System 2 is not always better than System 5, but is always better than System 1.
G, H J, K	ZIP Code 3 and Print options as read in. ZIP Code 1, NAMELIST NAM1, Base Worth & Base System Variables as read in. See Figure II-3.





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FIGURE II-11

## RWM OUTPUT - RANK BOUNDS TABLE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	PCODE. A one line label printed at the top of each numbered page.
B	Table title and page number.
C	Rank bounds (and size of SENSITIVITY MATRIX) depends on number of systems specified in J. 4 of Figure II-3. In this case, all 18 systems were used.
D, E	System number and name. Limited to the number shown in C.
F	Upper Rank Bound (Highest rank is 1).
G	Average Rank. Same F in Figure II-9.
H	Lower Rank Bound (limited to number in C).

NOTE: For System No. 6 the numbers 1, 3, 5 mean that while its SCORE based on the average trade factor gives it a rank of 3, the error bounds and their interaction with all the systems means that there are some conditions within the bounds of uncertainty for which the rank could be as high as 1 or as low as 5.

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FIGURE II-11 (Continued)

DATA.PGM=RWM		RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)		PAGE 5
SYSTEM RANKING SENSITIVITY - RANK BOUND (B)		RUN = 74-01-19		(A)
(BASED ON SYSTEMS RANKED 1 THROUGH 18) (C)		PAGE 1		
NO.	SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	UPPER BOUND	AVERAGE RANK	LOWER BOUND
(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
1	LIQ ROC -24(LIGHT)	2	6	8
2	LIQ ROC - 1(LIGHT)	1	4	5
3	LIQ ROC - 2(LIGHT)	1	1	6
4	LIQ ROC -5(LIGHT)	1	1	6
5	LIQ ROC -23(LIGHT)	2	5	7
6	LIQ ROC - 6(LIGHT)	1	3	5
7	LIQ ROC -40(HVY)	8	12	18
8	LIQ ROC - 1(HVY)	6	9	15
9	LIQ ROC -20(HVY)	8	10	17
10	LIQ ROC - 8(HVY)	8	10	17
11	LIQ ROC - 2(HVY)	7	8	13
12	LIQ ROC - 6(HVY)	6	7	16
13	SOL ROC - 6(HVY)	9	17	18
14	SOL ROC - 3(HVY)	8	14	17
15	SOL ROC - 7(HVY)	11	16	18
16	SOL ROC - 4(HVY)	8	13	17
17	SOL ROC -14(HVY)	10	18	18
18	SOL ROC - 8(HVY)	7	14	17

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FIGURE II-12

## RWM OUTPUT - TRADE FACTOR TABLE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	PCODE. A one line label printed at the top of each numbered page.
B	Table title and page number.
C	Trade Factor number, corresponds to variable number in SYSTEMS DATA.
D	Trade Factor name
E	Minimum Trade Factor (as input)
F	Average Trade Factor (as calculated)
G	Maximum Trade Factor (as input)

NOTE: Trade Factors have negative signs if the corresponding variable is less desirable for large values, e. g. large WEIGHT is less desirable than small WEIGHT.





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FIGURE II-13  
RWM OUTPUT - SYSTEM DATA TABLE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A	PCODE. A one line lable printed at the top of each numbered page.
B	Table title and page number
C	System Number
D	System WEIGHT (as input)
E	System RANGE (as input)
F	System YEARS TO IOC (as input)
G	System WARHEAD WEIGHT (as input)

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FIGURE II-13 (Continued)

DATA.PGM=RWM RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)

PAGE 7  
RUN = 74-01-18

SYSTEM DATA

(B)

(A)

PAGE 1

SYS NO.	WEIGHT	RANGE	LOC	WHWT
(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
1	1.100E 01	1.130E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
2	1.100E 01	1.240E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
3	1.200E 01	1.410E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
4	1.200E 01	1.410E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
5	1.300E 01	1.500E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
6	1.300E 01	1.560E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
7	1.100E 01	8.900E 01	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
8	1.100E 01	1.000E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
9	1.200E 01	1.110E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
10	1.200E 01	1.110E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
11	1.200E 01	1.150E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
12	1.300E 01	1.320E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
13	1.100E 01	1.000E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
14	1.100E 01	1.010E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
15	1.200E 01	1.150E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
16	1.200E 01	1.170E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
17	1.300E 01	1.240E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
18	1.300E 01	1.320E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03

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## SECTION III

### OPERATING PROCEDURES

#### 1. GENERAL

(U) This section defines the operating procedures necessary for utilization of the Relative Worth Model. The RWM source deck consists of approximately 1000 cards. To facilitate small modifications with a minimum of recompilation, it is recommended that the load module be placed on a user's library. This will also greatly reduce card handling requirements for production run utilization.

##### 1.1 SEM Compilation and Link Edit to a User's Library

(U) The IBM System 360/65 will compile the RWM in less than two minutes of elapsed time. Less than 1000 lines of printout are generated. No object deck is generated by this operation. Figure III-1 shows the typical JCL setup required for RWM compilation, link edit and placing the load module on a private deck pack. If the RWM load module required subsequent modification, only the subroutine(s) that were changed need to be loaded as "RWM Fortran Source Decks."

##### 1.2 User's Library

(U) The JCL shown in Figure III-1 defines the User's Library as the partitioned data set SYS1. DS5CSEAA on the private disk pack VOL = SER = RIPTDE. The RWM load module is stored under the member name RWM.

##### 1.3 RWM Execution

(U) Figure III-2 defines a typical IBM 360/65 JCL and deck setup required for executing a RWM load module resident on a user's library. Execution time requirements are set by the scope of the input problem, but is on the order of 1 minute for each ranking of 100 systems with 20 variables each. The volume of printout generated is set by the input print option and may range from a low of about six pages per ranking to a high of about 20 pages.

##### 1.4 Limits

(U) The RWM has been dimensioned to take a maximum of 200 systems and/or 20 trade factors.

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### 2. RANKING

(U) The setup of data decks for the obtaining of a ranking and sensitivity analysis has already been described in detail in Section II. 4. This includes control parameters, print control, initialization of miscellaneous parameters, Trade Factor input, and System names, and System Data.

(U) The model is a single load module without any link overlay. After all required data has been input, a ZIP-8 control card produces an execution of ranking and sensitivity analysis as discussed in Section II. 4. 7. A way of doing several parametric variations of some set of parameters in a single computer run is also discussed in Section II. 4. 7.

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III-3

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80 COLUMN CODING AND DATA FORM 0-13797

PROGRAM

FIGURE III-2

RWM EXECUTION JOB CONTROL LANGUAGE

ROUTINE

STATE- MENT NO.		FORTRAN STATEMENT		ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT		OPERATION		LOCATION		PAGE SERIAL		CONT.		FORTRAN		DATE		PAGE		OF	

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IDENTIFICATION

MAF

COBOL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

//STEP3 JPB ( - format is system dependent - )

//STEPLIB EXEC PGM=RWM, REGION=080K, TIME=20

//SYSUDUMP DD DSN=SYS1.DSSCSEAA, DISP=SHR

//FT06FOOI DD SYSOUT=A

//FT07FOOI DD SYSOUT=B

//FT05FOOI DD \*

III-4

RWM - DATA DECK

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VOUGHT MISSILES  
AND SPACE COMPANY

<b>TITLE</b>  SOURCE PROGRAM LISTING (RWM)	<u>Appendix A</u>  NO. _____ DATE <u>8 July 1971</u>				
<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE OF CONTENTS</p> <table><thead><tr><th><u>Section</u></th><th><u>Page</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FORTTRAN SOURCE LISTING</td><td>A-3</td></tr></tbody></table>		<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	FORTTRAN SOURCE LISTING	A-3
<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>				
FORTTRAN SOURCE LISTING	A-3				

PREPARED BY L. D. Gregory

PAGE A-1 OF A-16

APPROVED BY L. D. Gregory

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A-1

(A-2 Reverse Side Blank)

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C LA0305 RELATIVE WORTH MODEL	MAIN0010
C PGM=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCO.FORT.IV	MAIN0020
C	MAIN0030
INTEGER ZCODE,ZIP	MAIN0035
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), T1( 20), T1MAX( 20), T1MIN( 20)	MAIN0040
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	MAIN0050
COMMON/MAIN1/ BWORTH, XBASE( 20)	MAIN0055
COMMON/MAIN2/ SNAME(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	MAIN0060
COMMON/INOUT/ NLINE, NPAGE, PCODE(20), TRASH(20)	MAIN0070
DIMENSION ZCODE(19)	MAIN0075
DIMENSION WORD(8),HOLD(10)	MAIN0080
EQUIVALENCE (NBRNCH,ZCODE(2)), (ISET,ZCODE(3))	MAIN0085
DATA BLANK4/4H /	MAIN0090
DATA ZIP / 'ZIP ' /	MAIN0095
NAMLIST /NAMI/ ISCORE, MATRX, IBOUND, NTOP, ITRADE, IDATA,	MAIN0096
1 BWORTH, XBASE	MAIN0097
1000 FORMAT(16I5)	MAIN0100
1010 FORMAT(5X,16I5)	MAIN0110
1002 FORMAT( 15, 5X, 2(2A4,2X), 2E10.3)	MAIN0120
1012 FORMAT(5X,15,5X,2(2A4,2X),1P2E10.3)	MAIN0130
1004 FORMAT(1X,A3,19A4)	MAIN0140
1014 FORMAT(6X,A3,19A4)	MAIN0150
1005 FORMAT(15,5X,10A4)	MAIN0160
1006 FORMAT(15,1X,2I2,7E10.3)	MAIN0170
1111 FORMAT(1H1)	MAIN0180
1700 FORMAT( A4,3I2,I10,4I5,10A4)	MAIN0185
1710 FORMAT(/6X,A4,3I2,I10,4I5,10A4)	MAIN0186
NDPAR=20	MAIN0190
NDSYS=200	MAIN0200
ITRADE=1	MAIN0210
IDATA=1	MAIN0220
IBOUND=0	MAIN0230
MATRX=0	MAIN0240
NTOP=NDSYS	MAIN0250
ISCORE = 1	MAIN0260
BWORTH=0.	MAIN0261
DO 110 I=1,NDPAR	MAIN0262
110 XBASE(I)=0.	MAIN0263
11 WRITE(6,1111)	MAIN0270
C	MAIN0280
C READ BRANCH CONTROL ZIP CODE	MAIN0290
C	MAIN0300
10 READ (5,1700) ZCODE	MAIN0310
WRITE(6,1710) ZCODE	MAIN0320
IF(ZCODE(1) .NE. ZIP) GO TO 9	MAIN0330
IF(NBRNCH.GT.9) GO TO 9	MAIN0340
IF(NBRNCH.LT.1) GO TO 9	MAIN0350
GO TO(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),NBRNCH	MAIN0360
C	MAIN0367
C ENTER BASELINE DATA AND OUTPUT OPTION FLAGS	MAIN0368
C	MAIN0369
1 READ (5,NAMI)	MAIN0370
WRITE(6,NAMI)	MAIN0371
GO TO 11	MAIN0372
C	MAIN0380

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C	ENTER TRADE FACTOR DATA	MAIN0390
C		MAIN0400
	2 IF(ISET.GT.0) GO TO 20	MAIN0410
	DO 21 I=1,NDPAR	MAIN0420
	TIME(I) = 0.	MAIN0430
	TIME(I) = 0.	MAIN0440
	DO 19 J=1,4	MAIN0450
	19 PARAM(I,J)=BLANK4	MAIN0460
	21 CONTINUE	MAIN0470
	NPARAM=1	MAIN0480
	20 IF(ISET.EQ. 2) CALL COMBNE (ISET)	MAIN0490
	IF(ISET.EQ. 3) GO TO 10	MAIN0500
	18 READ (5,1002) I, (HOLD(J),J = 1,6)	MAIN0510
	WRITE(6,1012) I, (HOLD(J),J = 1,6)	MAIN0520
	IF(I)22,10,23	MAIN0530
	22 IREAD=-1	MAIN0540
	I=-I	MAIN0550
	GO TO 24	MAIN0560
	23 IREAD=0	MAIN0570
	24 IF(I.GT.NDPAR) GO TO 9	MAIN0580
	NPARAM=MAX0(NPARAM,I)	MAIN0590
	TIME(I) = HOLD(6)	MAIN0600
	TIME(I) = HOLD(5)	MAIN0610
	IF(HOLD(1).EQ. BLANK4) GO TO 29	MAIN0620
	DO 27 J = 1,4	MAIN0630
	27 PARAM(I,J) = HOLD(J)	MAIN0640
	29 IF (IREAD)10,18,18	MAIN0650
C		MAIN0660
C	RESET OUTPUT OPTIONS	MAIN0670
C		MAIN0680
	3 READ (5,1000) ISCORE, MATRX,IBOUND,NTOP,ITRADE,IDATA	MAIN0690
	WRITE(6,1010) ISCORE, MATRX,IBOUND,NTOP,ITRADE,IDATA	MAIN0700
	IF(NTOP.LE.0) NTOP=NDSYS	MAIN0710
	GO TO 10	MAIN0720
C		MAIN0730
C	RESET RUN IDENTIFICATION PCODE	MAIN0740
C		MAIN0750
	4 READ (5,1004) (PCODE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN0760
	WRITE(6,1014) (PCODE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN0770
	NPAGE=0	MAIN0780
	GO TO 10	MAIN0790
C		MAIN0800
C	RESET PCODE, TITLE PAGE, COMMENTS	MAIN0810
C		MAIN0820
	5 CALL START	MAIN0830
	GO TO 11	MAIN0840
C		MAIN0850
C	ENTER SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS - NAMES	MAIN0860
C		MAIN0870
	6 READ(5,1005) I,(HOLD(J),J=1,10)	MAIN0880
	IF(ISET.GT.0) GO TO 666	MAIN0890
	DO 6666 K=1,NDSYS	MAIN0900
	DO 6666 J=1,10	MAIN0910
	6666 SNAME(K,J) = BLANK4	MAIN0920
	666 ISET=1	MAIN0930

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IF(I)61,10,62	MAIN0940
61 IREAD=-1	MAIN0950
I=-I	MAIN0960
GO TO 64	MAIN0970
62 IREAD=0	MAIN0980
64 IF(I.GT.NDSYS) GO TO 9	MAIN0990
DO 65 J=1,10	MAIN1000
65 SNAME(I,J)=HOLD(J)	MAIN1010
IF(IREAD)10,6,6	MAIN1020
C	MAIN1030
C ENTER SYSTEM DATA	MAIN1040
C	MAIN1050
7 IF(ISET.GT.0)GO TO(71,7003,7021,7750), ISET	MAIN1060
NSYSM=1	MAIN1070
71 KSYSM=1	MAIN1080
IREF=0	MAIN1090
70 READ(5,1006) I,JA,JB,(HOLD(J),J=1,7)	MAIN1100
IF(I)72,10,73	MAIN1110
72 IREAD=-1	MAIN1120
I=-I	MAIN1130
GO TO 74	MAIN1140
73 IREAD=0	MAIN1150
74 IF(I.GT.NDSYS) GO TO 9	MAIN1160
IF(JA.GT.NDPAR) GO TO 9	MAIN1170
IF(JB.GT.NDPAR) GO TO 9	MAIN1180
IF(JA.GT.JB) GO TO 9	MAIN1190
NSYSM=MAX0(NSYSM,I)	MAIN1200
IF(I.EQ.IREF) GO TO 75	MAIN1210
IREF=I	MAIN1220
IA=0	MAIN1230
78 IF(JA.NE.0) GO TO 76	MAIN1240
JA=IA+1	MAIN1250
JB=MIN0(IA+7,NDPAR)	MAIN1260
76 K=0	MAIN1270
DO 77 J=JA,JB	MAIN1280
K=K+1	MAIN1290
77 X(I,J)=HOLD(K)	MAIN1300
IF(IREAD)10,70,70	MAIN1310
75 IA=IA+7	MAIN1320
GO TO 78	MAIN1330
C	MAIN1340
C EXECUTE RANKING	MAIN1350
C	MAIN1360
8 NRANK=MIN0(NSYSM,NTOP)	MAIN1370
CALL RANK	MAIN1380
GO TO 11	MAIN1390
C	MAIN1400
C EXIT - TERMINATION OF ROUTINE	MAIN1410
C	MAIN1420
9 CALL EXIT	MAIN1430
GO TO 10	MAIN1440
C	MAIN1450
C DATA MATRIX MODIFICATION SECTION	MAIN1460
C	MAIN1470
DIMENSION LST(26),AL(26),LS(200),LP(40),CDE(9)	MAIN1480

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DATA DSH,ZRU/1H-,1HO/,CDE/2HAD,2HMU,2HPO,2HNO,2HRE,	MAIN1490
1 2HSU,2HDI,2HRO,2H /	MAIN1500
7003 K=0	MAIN1510
C	MAIN1520
C READ SYSTEM INDEX LIST	MAIN1530
C	MAIN1540
7004 READ (5,7000)(LST(I),AL(I),I=1,26)	MAIN1550
WRITE(6,7700)(LST(I),AL(I),I=1,26)	MAIN1560
DO 7001 I=1,26	MAIN1570
IL=LST(I)	MAIN1580
IF(IL.EQ.0) GO TO 7010	MAIN1590
ALP=AL(I)	MAIN1600
IF(IL.EQ.10.AND.ALP.EQ.ZRO) IL=100	MAIN1610
K=K+1	MAIN1620
LS(K)=IL	MAIN1630
IF(ALP.NE.DSH) GO TO 7001	MAIN1640
IL=IL+1	MAIN1650
JL=LST(I+1)-1	MAIN1660
IF(JL.EQ.9.AND.AL(I+1).EQ.ZRO) JL=99	MAIN1670
DO 7002 J=IL,JL	MAIN1680
K=K+1	MAIN1690
7002 LS(K)=J	MAIN1700
7001 CONTINUE	MAIN1710
GO TO 7004	MAIN1720
7010 IF(K.EQ.0) GO TO 10	MAIN1730
KS=K	MAIN1740
C	MAIN1750
C READ MODIFICATION OPERATION AND PARAMETER INDEX LIST	MAIN1760
C	MAIN1770
7021 READ (5,7070) CODE,ADUM,ADUM2,FACTOR,(LST(I),AL(I),I=1,16)	MAIN1780
WRITE(6,7770) CODE,ADUM,ADUM2,FACTOR,(LST(I),AL(I),I=1,16)	MAIN1790
DO 7020 I=1,9	MAIN1800
IF(CODE.EQ.CDE(I)) GO TO 7030	MAIN1810
7020 CONTINUE	MAIN1820
GO TO 9	MAIN1830
7030 KCODE=1	MAIN1840
GO TO(7041,7041,7041,7041,7021,7042,7043,7044,7003),KCODE	MAIN1850
7042 FACTOR = - FACTOR	MAIN1860
KCODE = 1	MAIN1870
GO TO 7041	MAIN1880
7043 FACTOR = 1./ FACTOR	MAIN1890
KCODE = 2	MAIN1900
GO TO 7041	MAIN1910
7044 FACTOR = 1. / FACTOR	MAIN1920
KCODE = 3	MAIN1930
7041 K =0	MAIN1940
DO 7011 I =1,16	MAIN1950
IL=LST(I)	MAIN1960
IF(IL.EQ.0) GO TO 7100	MAIN1970
K = K+1	MAIN1980
LP(K) = IL	MAIN1990
IF(AL(I).NE.DSH) GO TO 7011	MAIN2000
IL= IL+1	MAIN2010
JL = LST(I+1) -1	MAIN2020
DO 7012 J=IL,JL	MAIN2030

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K = K+1	MAIN2040
7012 LP(K) = J	MAIN2050
7011 CONTINUE	MAIN2060
7100 KP = K	MAIN2070
IF(KCODE.EQ.4) GO TO 7600	MAIN2080
DO 7050 I=1,KS	MAIN2090
IL = LS(I)	MAIN2100
DO 7050 J=1,KP	MAIN2110
JL = LP(J)	MAIN2120
GO TO (7051,7052,7053,7021,7021), KCODE	MAIN2130
7051 X(IL,JL) = X(IL,JL) + FACTOR	MAIN2140
GO TO 7050	MAIN2150
7052 X(IL,JL) = X(IL,JL) * FACTOR	MAIN2160
GO TO 7050	MAIN2170
7053 X(IL,JL) = X(IL,JL) ** FACTOR	MAIN2180
7050 CONTINUE	MAIN2190
GO TO 7021	MAIN2200
7600 LBLOCK=LP(2)	MAIN2210
NORM=LP(1)	MAIN2220
DO 7650 I=1,KS	MAIN2230
IL=LS(I)	MAIN2240
DO 7650 J=3,KP	MAIN2250
JL=LP(J)	MAIN2260
IREF=(JL-1)*LBLOCK	MAIN2270
IK=IREF+1	MAIN2280
JK=IREF+LBLOCK	MAIN2290
NO=IREF+NORM	MAIN2300
FACT=X(IL,NO)/FACTOR	MAIN2310
DO 7650 KL=IK,JK	MAIN2320
IF(KL.EQ.NO) GO TO 7650	MAIN2330
X(IL,KL)=X(IL,KL)*FACT	MAIN2340
7650 CONTINUE	MAIN2350
GO TO 7021	MAIN2360
7000 FORMAT (26(I2,A1))	MAIN2370
7700 FORMAT(5X,26(I2,A1))	MAIN2380
7070 FORMAT(A2,2A4,E10.3,10X,16(I2,A1))	MAIN2390
7770 FORMAT(5X,A2,2A4,E10.3,10X,16(I2,A1))	MAIN2400
7750 READ (5,1000) I1,I2,J1,J2,NS	MAIN2410
IF (NS.GT.0) NSYSTH = NS	MAIN2420
IF(I1.LE.0.AND.NS.LE.0) GO TO 10	MAIN2430
IF(I1.LE.0) GO TO 7750	MAIN2440
DO 7751 I = I1, I2	MAIN2450
READ (5,7752) ( X(I,J), J = J1, J2)	MAIN2460
7752 FORMAT (10X,14F5.0)	MAIN2470
7751 CONTINUE	MAIN2480
GO TO 7750	MAIN2490
END	MAIN2500

SUBROUTINE START

C  
C  
C  
C

PGM=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV  
A UTILITY SUBROUTINE

STAR0010  
STAR0020  
STAR0030  
STAR0040  
STAR0050

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C	PURPOSE - TO READ,	STAR0060
C	1. PCODE. ONE 79 COLUMN LABEL. WILL BE PRINTED AT TOP OF EACH PAGE.	STAR0070
C	2. TITLE. EXACTLY FIVE CARDS (OMIT COLUMN 1). PRINTED ON PAGE 1.	STAR0080
C	3. COMMENTS. UP TO 520 CARDS OF COMMENTS, PROBLEM DESCRIPTION, ETC.	STAR0090
C	WILL BE PRINTED ON PAGE 2, 50 LINES TO THE PAGE.	STAR0100
C	TWO SUCCESSIVE BLANK CARDS DENOTES END OF COMMENTS.	STAR0110
C	4. MISC(7), 7 INTEGERS (10X,7I10). XMISC(7), 7 REALS (10X,7F10.4)	STAR0120
	COMMON/INOUT/ NLINE, NPAGE, PCODE(20), TRASH(20)	STAR0130
C		STAR0140
	COMMON/TITLE1/TITLE(100),MISC(7),XMISC(7)	STAR0150
C		STAR0160
	DATA BLANK/ 4H /	STAR0170
C		STAR0180
1000	FORMAT(1X,A3,19A4)	STAR0190
1004	FORMAT(10X,7I10)	STAR0200
1006	FORMAT(10X,7F10.0)	STAR0210
2000	FORMAT(1H1,71X, 4HPAGE,14/6X,A3,19A4//)	STAR0220
2002	FORMAT(6X,A3,19A4)	STAR0230
2004	FORMAT(12X, 4HMISC,7I10)	STAR0240
2006	FORMAT(11X, 5HXMISC,7F10.4)	STAR0250
2010	FORMAT(//////////)	STAR0260
2020	FORMAT(//40H ERROR. MORE THAN 520 LINES OF COMMENTS//)	STAR0270
CXX		STAR0280
CXX		STAR0290
1	READ(5,1000) PCODE,TITLE	STAR0300
	NPAGE = 1	STAR0310
CXX		STAR0320
	WRITE(6,2000) NPAGE,PCODE	STAR0330
	WRITE(6,2010)	STAR0340
	WRITE(6,2002) TITLE	STAR0350
CXX		STAR0360
	NFLAG = 0	STAR0370
	NLINE = 0	STAR0380
4	NPAGE = NPAGE + 1	STAR0390
	WRITE(6,2000) NPAGE,PCODE	STAR0400
CXX		STAR0410
10	NLINE = NLINE + 1	STAR0420
	READ(5,1000) TRASH	STAR0430
CXX		STAR0440
	DO 20 I = 1,20	STAR0450
	IF (TRASH(I).NE.BLANK) GO TO 26	STAR0460
20	CONTINUE	STAR0470
	NFLAG = NFLAG + 1	STAR0480
	IF(NFLAG.GE.2) GO TO 36	STAR0490
	GO TO 28	STAR0500
CXX		STAR0510
26	NFLAG = 0	STAR0520
CXX		STAR0530
28	WRITE(6,2002) TRASH	STAR0540
	IF(NLINE.LE.520) GO TO 30	STAR0550
	WRITE(6,2020)	STAR0560
	CALL EXIT	STAR0570
CXX		STAR0580
30	K = NLINE - 1	STAR0590
	IF (MOD(K,50).EQ.49)	STAR0600
	GO TO 4	

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	GO TO 10	STAR0610
CXX		STAR0620
36	READ(5,1004) MISC	STAR0630
	READ(5,1006)XMISC	STAR0640
	WRITE(6,2004)MISC	STAR0650
	WRITE(6,2006)XMISC	STAR0660
CXX		STAR0670
	RETURN	STAR0680
	END	STAR0690

	SUBROUTINE COMBNE (KSET)	COMB0010
C	PGM=NUT(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	COMB0020
C		COMB0030
	COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	COMB0040
	COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	COMB0050
	COMMON/TRADE1/ EI( 20), TI( 20), TIMAX( 20), TIMIN( 20)	COMB0060
	DIMENSION VNAME(40,2), CNAME(10,2), V(40), C(10), EV(40), EC(10)	COMB0070
1	READ (5,1000) IV,JV, NV , IC, JC, NC ,NE	COMB0080
	IF (NV.GT. 0) NVI = NV	COMB0090
	IF (NC.GT. 0) NCI = NC	COMB0100
	IF (IV .GT. 0) READ(5,1001)((VNAME(I,J),J=1,2),V(I),EV(I),I=IV,JV)	COMB0110
	IF (IC .GT. 0) READ(5,1001)((CNAME(I,J),J=1,2),C(I),EC(I),I=IC,JC)	COMB0120
	IF(NE.GT.0) GO TO 300	COMB0130
	IF(IC.GT.0.OR.IV.GT.0.OR.NV.GT.0.OR.NC.GT.0) GO TO 1	COMB0140
	DO 100 I = 1, NVI	COMB0150
	VI = V(I)	COMB0160
	EVI= EV(I)	COMB0170
	VNI = VNAME(I,1)	COMB0180
	VN2 = VNAME(I,2)	COMB0190
	K = NCI*(I - 1)	COMB0200
	DO 100 J = 1, NCI	COMB0210
	K = K + 1	COMB0220
	IF(K .GT. 20) GO TO 200	COMB0230
	PARAM(K,1) = VNI	COMB0240
	PARAM(K,2) = VN2	COMB0250
	PARAM(K,3) = CNAME(J,1)	COMB0260
	PARAM(K,4) = CNAME(J,2)	COMB0270
	TIMIN(K) = -VI * C(J)	COMB0280
100	TIMAX(K) = EVI + EC(J)	COMB0290
	KSET = 3	COMB0300
	NPARAM = K	COMB0310
	RETURN	COMB0320
200	WRITE(6,1002) K	COMB0330
1002	FORMAT(1H1,6X,4HK = ,15,17HEXCEEDS 20 LIMIT )	COMB0340
	CALL EXIT	COMB0350
1000	FORMAT(16I5)	COMB0360
1001	FORMAT(10X,2A4,12X,2E10.3)	COMB0370
300	READ(5,1003) KV,LV,KC,LC,ERROR	COMB0380
	IF(KV.LE.0) GO TO 301	COMB0390
	DO 310 I=KV,LV	COMB0400
310	EV(I)=ERROR	COMB0410
1003	FORMAT(4I5,F5.0)	COMB0420
301	IF(KC.LE.0) GO TO 1	COMB0430

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DO 320 I=KC,LC	COMB0440
320 EC(I)=ERROR	COMB0450
GO TO 1	COMB0460
END	COMB0470

SUBROUTINE RANK	RANK0010
C PGM=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	RANK0020
C	RANK0030
C	RANK0040
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	RANK0050
COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	RANK0060
COMMON/RANKOUT/ IUPTEK(200),TEKAVG(200),JAVTEK(200),LOWTEK(200)	RANK0070
COMMON/RANK1/ ZTEST, JA, JB, IGNORE( 20), IGNORT( 20)	RANK0080
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), T1( 20), T1MAX( 20), T1MIN( 20)	RANK0090
COMMON/INDUT/ NLINE, NPAGE, PCODE(20), TRASH(20)	RANK0100
DIMENSION IAVTEK(200)	RANK0110
ZTEST = 1.E-20	RANK0120
CALL TRADE	RANK0130
JA = 1	RANK0140
JB = NPARAM	RANK0150
CALL SCORE(TEKAVG)	RANK0160
CALL SORT(TEKAVG, IAVTEK, JAVTEK )	RANK0170
CALL OUTPUT(1)	RANK0180
IF (IBOUND .LE. 0) GO TO 10	RANK0190
JA = 1	RANK0200
JB = NPARAM	RANK0210
CALL SENSIT (TEKAVG, IAVTEK, IUPTEK, LOWTEK)	RANK0220
CALL OUTPUT(2)	RANK0230
10 IF (ITRADE .GT. 0) CALL OUTPUT(3)	RANK0240
IF (IDATA .GT. 0) CALL OUTPUT(4)	RANK0250
RETURN	RANK0260
END	RANK0270

SUBROUTINE TRADE	TRAD0010
C	TRAD0020
C PGM=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	TRAD0030
C	TRAD0040
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	TRAD0050
COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	TRAD0060
COMMON/RANK1/ ZTEST, JA, JB, IGNORE( 20), IGNORT( 20)	TRAD0070
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), T1( 20), T1MAX( 20), T1MIN( 20)	TRAD0080
DO 100 J = 1, NPARAM	TRAD0090
YAL = T1MIN(J)	TRAD0100
IF (ABS(YAL) - ZTEST) 40, 41, 41	TRAD0110
40 IGNORT(J) = 1	TRAD0120
IGNORE(J) = 1	TRAD0130
GO TO 100	TRAD0140
41 YAU = T1MAX(J)	TRAD0150
IF (YAU * YAL - ZTEST) 42, 42, 43	TRAD0160
43 T1(J) = (YAU + YAL) * .5	TRAD0170
E1(J) = ABS(YAU - YAL) * .5	TRAD0180

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GO TO 99	TRAD0190
42 T1(J) = YAL	TRAD0200
PCT = ABS(YAU)	TRAD0210
IF (PCT - ZTEST) 10, 11, 11	TRAD0220
10 TIMAX(J) = YAL	TRAD0230
E1(J) = 0.	TRAD0240
GO TO 99	TRAD0250
11 E1J = ABS(YAL * PCT)	TRAD0260
TIMIN(J) = YAL - E1J	TRAD0270
TIMAX(J) = YAL + E1J	TRAD0280
E1(J) = E1J	TRAD0290
99 IGNORT(J) = 0	TRAD0300
IGNORE(J) = 0	TRAD0310
IF (E1(J).LT. ZTEST) IGNORE(J) = 1	TRAD0320
100 CONTINUE	TRAD0330
RETURN	TRAD0340
END	TRAD0350

SUBROUTINE SCORE (XSCORE)	SCOR0010
C	SCOR0020
C PGM=NUT(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	SCOR0030
C	SCOR0040
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	SCOR0050
COMMON/MAIN1/ BWORTH, XBASE( 20)	SCOR0055
COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	SCOR0060
COMMON/RANK1/ ZTEST, JA, JB, IGNORE( 20), IGNORT( 20)	SCOR0070
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), T1( 20), TIMAX( 20), TIMIN( 20)	SCOR0080
DIMENSION XSCORE(200)	SCOR0090
DO 410 I = 1, NSYSTH	SCOR0100
410 XSCORE(I) = BWORTH	SCOR0110
DO 400 J = JA, JB	SCOR0120
IF (IGNORT(J)) 10, 10, 400	SCOR0130
10 T1J = T1(J)	SCOR0140
BASE=T1J*XBASE(J)	SCOR0145
DO 420 I = 1, NSYSTH	SCOR0150
420 XSCORE(I)=XSCORE(I)+X(I,J)*T1J-BASE	SCOR0160
400 CONTINUE	SCOR0170
RETURN	SCOR0180
END	SCOR0190

SUBROUTINE SORT (XSCORE,IRANK,ISYSTH)	SORT0010
C	SORT0020
C PGM=NUT(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	SORT0030
C HIGHEST SCORE GIVES HIGHEST RANK (CONTROL BY SORT0130,0210,0340)	SORT0035
C	SORT0040
DIMENSION XSCORE(200), IRANK(200), ISYSTH(200)	SORT0050
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	SORT0060
DO 201 J = 1, NSYSTH	SORT0070
201 IRANK(J) = J	SORT0080
202 I = 1	SORT0090
203 IA = I + 1	SORT0100

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JB = IRANK(IA)	SORT0110
JA = IRANK(I)	SORT0120
IF(XSCORE(JA)-XSCORE(JB))205,204,204	SORT0130
205 IRANK(I) = JB	SORT0140
IRANK(IA) = JA	SORT0150
J = I	SORT0160
206 JA = J-1	SORT0170
IF (JA)204,204,208	SORT0180
208 IA = IRANK(J)	SORT0190
IB = IRANK(JA)	SORT0200
IF(XSCORE(IA)-XSCORE(IB))204,204,209	SORT0210
209 IRANK(J) = IB	SORT0220
IRANK(JA) = IA	SORT0230
J = J-1	SORT0240
GO TO 206	SORT0250
204 I = I+1	SORT0260
IF (I-NSYSTEM)203,250,250	SORT0270
250 J = IRANK(I)	SORT0280
ISYSTEM(J) = I	SORT0290
IREF = I	SORT0300
REF = XSCORE(J)	SORT0310
DO 260 I = 2, NSYSTEM	SORT0320
J = IRANK(I)	SORT0330
IF(REF-XSCORE(J))11,11,10	SORT0340
10 REF = XSCORE(J)	SORT0350
IREF = I	SORT0360
ISYSTEM(J) = I	SORT0370
GO TO 260	SORT0380
11 ISYSTEM(J) = IREF	SORT0390
260 CONTINUE	SORT0400
RETURN	SORT0410
END	SORT0420

SUBROUTINE SENSIT (XSCORE,IRANK,IUPPER,LOWER)	SENS0010
C PGM=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	SENS0020
C HIGHEST SCORE GIVES HIGHEST RANK (CONTROL BY SENS0350)	SENS0030
C	SENS0040
DIMENSION XSCORE(200),IRANK(200),IUPPER(200),LOWER(200)	SENS0050
COMMON/WORK/ SENS( 20)	SENS0060
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTEM,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IODATA	SENS0070
COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	SENS0080
COMMON/RANK1/ ZTEST, JA, JB, IGNORE( 20), IGNORT( 20)	SENS0090
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), T1( 20), T1MAX( 20), T1MIN( 20)	SENS0100
COMMON/INOUT/ NLINE, NPAGE, PCODE(20), TRASH(20)	SENS0110
9000 FORMAT (1H1,78X,4HPAGE,13)	SENS0120
9001 FORMAT (7X, A3,19A4)	SENS0130
2000 FORMAT (1H0,4X,19HSENSITIVITY MATRIX,55X,4HPAGE, 13)	SENS0140
2001 FORMAT (//5X,8HRANK NO., I2, 16(4X,I3))	SENS0150
2002 FORMAT (5X,7HSYS NO., I3, 16(4X,I3))	SENS0160
2003 FORMAT (6X,I3,17(1X,F6.2))	SENS0170
DO 700 I = 1,NRANK	SENS0180
J = IRANK(I)	SENS0190
IUPPER(J) = 1	SENS0200

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700 LOWER(J) = NRANK	SENS0210
MINUS = NRANK-1	SENS0220
LINE = 0	SENS0230
IPAGE = 1	SENS0240
ICOL = 1	SENS0250
101 IROW=ICOL+1	SENS0260
NCOL = ICOL+16	SENS0270
KCOL = MINO(NCOL,MINUS)	SENS0280
100 DO 600 I = IROW,NRANK	SENS0290
JCOL = MINO(NCOL,I-1)	SENS0300
NQ = IRANK(I)	SENS0310
SCOREQ = XSCORE(NQ)	SENS0320
DO 610 K = ICOL,JCOL	SENS0330
NP = IRANK(K)	SENS0340
DPQ = XSCORE(NP) - SCOREQ	SENS0350
EPQ = 0.	SENS0360
DO 620 J = JA,JB	SENS0370
IF (IGNORE(J))90,90,620	SENS0380
90 EPQ = EPQ + ABSTE1(J) * (X(NP,J)- X(NQ,J))	SENS0390
620 CONTINUE	SENS0400
IF (EPQ-ZTEST)20,21,21	SENS0410
20 RATIO=99.99	SENS0420
IF (ZTEST-DPQ)32,32,50	SENS0430
21 RATIO = DPQ/EPQ	SENS0440
IF (RATIO-99.99)40,41,41	SENS0450
41 RATIO = 99.99	SENS0460
GO TO 32	SENS0470
40 IF (RATIO-1.)50,50,32	SENS0480
32 LOWER(NP) = LOWER(NP)-1	SENS0490
IUPPER(NQ) = IUPPER(NQ)+1	SENS0500
50 SENS(K) = RATIO	SENS0510
610 CONTINUE	SENS0520
IF (MATRX)600,600,72	SENS0530
72 IF (LINE)76,75,77	SENS0540
75 NPAGE = NPAGE+1	SENS0550
WRITE(6,9000)NPAGE	SENS0560
WRITE(6,9001)(PCODE(L),L=1,20)	SENS0570
800 WRITE(6,2000) IPAGE	SENS0580
802 LINE=4	SENS0590
GO TO 78	SENS0600
76 LINE = -LINE	SENS0610
78 WRITE(6,2001)(K,K=ICOL,KCOL)	SENS0620
WRITE(6,2002)(IRANK(K),K=ICOL,KCOL)	SENS0630
LINE = LINE+4	SENS0640
77 WRITE(6,2003)NQ, (SENS(K),K=ICOL,JCOL)	SENS0650
LINE = LINE+1	SENS0660
IF (LINE-60)600,81,81	SENS0670
81 LINE = 0	SENS0680
IPAGE = IPAGE+1	SENS0690
600 CONTINUE	SENS0700
ICOL = ICOL + 17	SENS0710
IF (ICOL-NRANK)111,500,500	SENS0720
111 IF (MATRX)101,101,112	SENS0730
112 IF (LINE-40)93,91,91	SENS0740
91 LINE = 0	SENS0750

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IPAGE = IPAGE+1	SENS0760
GO TO 101	SENS0770
93 LINE = -LINE	SENS0780
GO TO 101	SENS0790
500 RETURN	SENS0800
END	SENS0810

SUBROUTINE OUTPUT (K)	OUTP0010
C PGH=NU7(RWM) L.D.GREGORY VERS. 1 JULY71 EBCD.FORT.IV	OUTP0020
C	OUTP0030
C	OUTP0040
COMMON/WORK/ RNDATA( 20)	OUTP0050
COMMON/TRADE1/ E1( 20), Y1( 20), TIMAX( 20), TIMIN( 20)	OUTP0060
COMMON/RANK1/ ZTEST, JA, JB, IGNORE( 20), IGNORT( 20)	OUTP0070
COMMON/MAIN3/ ISCORE,IBOUND,NSYSTH,NPARAM,MATRX,NRANK,ITRADE,IDATA	OUTP0080
COMMON/MAIN2/ TITLE(200,10), PARAM( 20,4), X(200,20)	OUTP0090
COMMON/RANDOUT/ IUPTEK(200),TEKAVG(200),JAVTEK(200),LOWTEK(200)	OUTP0100
COMMON/INOUT/ NLINE, NPAGE, PCODE(20), TRASH(20)	OUTP0110
9000 FORMAT (1H1,78X,4HPAGE,I3)	OUTP0120
9001 FORMAT (7X,A3,19A4)	OUTP0130
9002 FORMAT (/)	OUTP0140
2000 FORMAT (1H0,5X,21HSYSTEM RANK AND SCORE, 52X,4HPAGE, I3)	OUTP0150
2002 FORMAT (1H0, 5X, 42HNO. S Y S T E M D E S C R I P T I O N,	OUTP0160
1 9X, 30HRANK SCORE , //)	OUTP0170
2011 FORMAT(6X,I3,2X,10A4,6X,I3,7X,1PE10.3)	OUTP0180
3000 FORMAT (1H0,5X,39HSYSTEM RANKING SENSITIVITY - RANK BOUND,	OUTP0190
1 34X,4HPAGE, I3)	OUTP0200
3001 FORMAT (1H0,5X,35H(BASED ON SYSTEMS RANKED 1 THROUGH,13,1H),	OUTP0210
1 760X,23HUPPER AVERAGE LOWER)	OUTP0220
3002 FORMAT (6X,42HNO. S Y S T E M D E S C R I P T I O N,	OUTP0230
1 12X,23HBOUND RANK BOUND, // )	OUTP0240
3004 FORMAT (6X,I3,2X,10A4,10X,I3,6X,I3,6X,I3)	OUTP0250
5000 FORMAT (1H0,5X,27HPARAMETER TRADE FACTOR DATA,46X,4HPAGE,I3)	OUTP0260
5006 FORMAT(1H0,5X,3HNO.,2X,4HNAME,18X,31HMINIMUM AVERAGE MAXIMUM	OUTP0270
1UM, //)	OUTP0280
5002 FORMAT(6X,I3,2(2X,2A4), 3X,8HNOT USED)	OUTP0290
5003 FORMAT(6X,I3,2(2X,2A4), 3(2X,1PE10.3))	OUTP0300
6000 FORMAT(1H0,5X,21H S Y S T E M D A T A, 52X,4HPAGE,I3)	OUTP0310
6001 FORMAT (1H0,5X,3HSYS, 11(3X,2A4))	OUTP0320
6002 FORMAT(6X,3HNO.,11(3X,2A4))	OUTP0330
6003 FORMAT(6X,I3,11( 1PE11.3 ))	OUTP0340
IPAGE = 0	OUTP0350
GO TO (100,333,55,60),K	OUTP0360
100 IROW = 1	OUTP0370
KROW=51	OUTP0380
111 JROW = MIN0(KROW,NSYSTH)	OUTP0390
112 IPAGE = IPAGE+1	OUTP0400
NPAGE = NPAGE+1	OUTP0410
WRITE(6,9000)NPAGE	OUTP0420
WRITE(6,9001)(PCODE(M),M=1,20)	OUTP0430
GO TO (2,3,5,6),K	OUTP0440
2 WRITE(6,2000) IPAGE	OUTP0450
WRITE(6,2002)	OUTP0460

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21 DO 200 I = IROW,JROW	OUTP0470
WRITE(6,2011) I,(TITLE(I,J),J=1,10),JAVTEK(I),TEKAVG(I)	OUTP0480
200 CONTINUE	OUTP0490
GO TO 113	OUTP0500
333 JROW=0	OUTP0510
I=1	OUTP0520
GO TO 112	OUTP0530
3 WRITE(6,3000) IPAGE	OUTP0540
WRITE(6,3001)NRANK	OUTP0550
WRITE(6,3002)	OUTP0560
33 JA=JAVTEK(I)	OUTP0570
IF(JA-NRANK)30,30,31	OUTP0580
30 WRITE(6,3004) I,(TITLE(I,J),J=1,10),IUPTEK(I),JA,LOWTEK(I)	OUTP0590
305 JROW=JROW+1	OUTP0600
31 I = I + 1	OUTP0610
IF(I-NSYSTH)32,32,999	OUTP0620
32 IF(JROW.LT.51) GO TO 33	OUTP0630
304 JROW=0	OUTP0640
GO TO 112	OUTP0650
113 IF (NSYSTH-JROW)999,999,114	OUTP0660
999 RETURN	OUTP0670
114 IROW=JROW+1	OUTP0680
JROW = NSYSTH	OUTP0690
GO TO 112	OUTP0700
55 JROW=51	OUTP0710
IROW = 1	OUTP0720
GO TO 112	OUTP0730
5 WRITE(6,5000)IPAGE	OUTP0740
WRITE(6,5006)	OUTP0750
JROW = MIN0(JROW, NPARAM)	OUTP0760
DO 500 J = IROW, JROW	OUTP0770
IF(IGNORT(J).EQ.1) GO TO 505	OUTP0780
WRITE(6,5003) J,(PARAM(J,I),I=1,4),TIMIN(J),TI(J),TIMAX(J)	OUTP0790
GO TO 500	OUTP0800
505 WRITE(6,5002) J,(PARAM(J,I),I=1,4)	OUTP0810
500 CONTINUE	OUTP0820
IF(JROW.GE. NPARAM) RETURN	OUTP0830
IROW = JROW + 1	OUTP0840
JROW=JROW+51	OUTP0850
GO TO 112	OUTP0860
60 KCOL = 11	OUTP0870
IROW=1	OUTP0880
KROW=51	OUTP0890
62 ICOL = 1	OUTP0900
JCOL = MIN0(KCOL,NPARAM)	OUTP0910
GO TO 111	OUTP0920
6 WRITE(6,6000)IPAGE	OUTP0930
WRITE(6,6001)((PARAM(I,J),J=1,2),I=ICOL,JCOL)	OUTP0940
WRITE(6,6002)((PARAM(I,J),J=3,4),I=ICOL,JCOL)	OUTP0950
WRITE(6,9002)	OUTP0960
DO 600 I = IROW,JROW	OUTP0970
DO 601 J = ICOL,JCOL	OUTP0980
IF (IGNORT(J))65,65,66	OUTP0990
65 RNDATA(J) = X(I,J)	OUTP1000
GO TO 601	OUTP1010

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66 RNDATA(J) = 0.	OUTP1020
601 CONTINUE	OUTP1030
WRITE(6,6003) I,(RNDATA(M),M=ICOL,JCOL)	OUTP1040
600 CONTINUE	OUTP1050
IF (NPARAM-JCOL)67,67,68	OUTP1060
68 ICOL = JCOL + 1	OUTP1070
JCOL = JCOL + 11	OUTP1080
JCOL = MIN0(JCOL, NPARAM)	OUTP1090
GO TO 112	OUTP1100
67 IF (NSYSTN-JROW)999,999,602	OUTP1110
602 JROW=JROW+1	OUTP1120
KROW=NSYSTN	OUTP1130
GO TO 62	OUTP1140
END	OUTP1150

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**TITLE**

RWM SAMPLE PROBLEM

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PREPARED BY L. D. GregoryPAGE B-1 OF B-12

APPROVED BY \_\_\_\_\_

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## APPENDIX B

### RWM SAMPLE PROBLEM ( U )

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

(U) The objective of Appendix B is to present a general technique for estimating Trade Factors. These were defined in Section II in the body of the report and are the constrained derivatives of some baseline variable  $x_b$  with respect to each of the system variables  $x_j$  ( $j = 1$  to  $n$ ). The technique for estimating these Trade Factors is presented in terms of an example, and the rank and rank bounds are included to show the effect of the estimates made.

#### 2. SYSTEM DATA

(U) The example chosen to illustrate the estimation of Trade Factors is taken from the cruise missile concept studies reported in Volume IIIA of the SEATIDE documentation. After an initial screening, six high ranking candidates were chosen in each of three concept types: Liquid (light payload), Liquid (heavy payload), Solid (heavy payload). These were then put into the Relative Worth Model for ranking and sensitivity analyses. The trade factors used are shown in Figure B-1, and the eighteen systems with their respective weight, range, years to IOC, and warhead weight are shown in Figure B-2. System 1-6 are Liquid rocket (light payload), 7-12 are Liquid Rocket ( heavy payload), and 13-18 are Solid Rocket (heavy payload) types. The systems data is from the CM-CGSM which generated the candidates, except years to IOC which was added later.



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FIGURE B-1  
RWM TRADE FACTOR INPUTS

DATA.PGM=RWM      RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)      PAGE  
RUN = 74-01-18

PARAMETER TRADE FACTOR DATA      PAGE

NO.	NAME	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
1	WEIGHT	-3.000E 00	-1.550E 01	-2.800E 01
2	RANGE	1.000E 00	1.000E 00	1.000E 00
3	INC	-6.000E 00	-1.600E 01	-2.600E 01
4	WHWT	-5.450E-03	-1.000E-02	-1.455E-02

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FIGURE B-2

## RWM SYSTEM DATA INPUTS

DATA.PGM=RWM RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)

PAGE  
RUN = 74-01-11

### S Y S T E M D A T A

PAGE

SYS NO.	WEIGHT	RANGE	LOC	WHWT
1	1.100E 01	1.130E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
2	1.100E 01	1.240E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
3	1.200E 01	1.410E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
4	1.200E 01	1.410E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
5	1.300E 01	1.500E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
6	1.300E 01	1.560E 02	3.000E 00	1.100E 03
7	1.100E 01	1.900E 01	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
8	1.100E 01	1.000E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
9	1.200E 01	1.110E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
10	1.200E 01	1.110E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
11	1.200E 01	1.150E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
12	1.300E 01	1.320E 02	3.000E 00	2.200E 03
13	1.100E 01	1.000E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
14	1.100E 01	1.010E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
15	1.200E 01	1.160E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
16	1.200E 01	1.170E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
17	1.300E 01	1.240E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03
18	1.300E 01	1.320E 02	4.000E 00	2.200E 03

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### 3. TRADE FACTORS

(U) Estimation of Trade Factors proceeds as follows: Total missile range is chosen as the baseline variable  $x_b$ . This choice is arbitrary as far as the model is concerned, but is best done to enhance the use of relations best known to the analyst. In Figure B-3 each of the other variables are "traded" against the baseline variable "Range".

(U) Launch weight vs range is shown schematically at the top of Figure B-3. The eighteen systems from Figure B-2 would appear as points inside the rectangle as shown since 89 NM is the smallest range, and 156 NM is the largest range, and all weights are between 11,000 and 13,000 lbs. Note that launch weight is handled in thousands of pounds in the input from Figure B-2, hence must be so treated here when it comes to units for the trade factor. Rectangles for each of the other variables are next shown vs Range in Figure B-3. In the estimation of trade factors it is important to remember that the estimation need be valid only for the ranges of variables represented by the sides of the rectangles.

(U) The four corners of each rectangle should now be labeled from (1) to (4) in order of preference. For launch weight, Corner (1) is where launch weight is low and total range is high. The opposite corner is automatically Corner (4). The choice of Corner (2) is critical. For launch weight, in this example, it is felt that a range of 89 NM for an air launched missile is unacceptably low, while a weight of 13,000 lbs. is not unacceptable. Hence the upper right (156, 13,000) is preferred to lower left (89, 11000) for the launch weight rectangle. In this example, it so happens that in all three rectangles, the upper right was chosen as Corner (2). A special comment is due on the rectangle for Warhead Weight. Ordinarily increasing warhead weight is deemed desirable, hence the upper right corner would be Corner (1). But, if the analyst felt that the heavy warhead produced needless "overkill" and preferred the smaller size, then he could label as shown in this example.

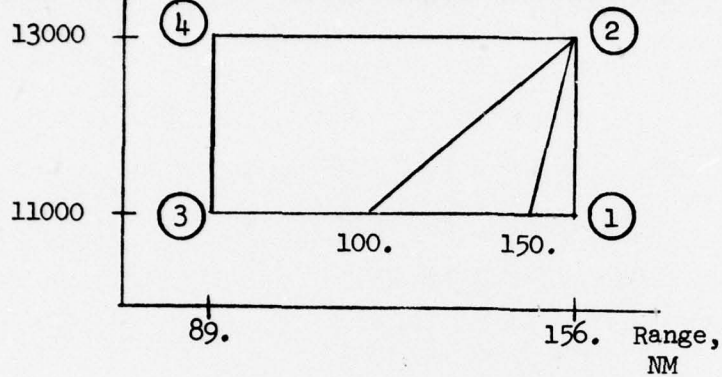
(U) Next, establish between Corner (1) and Corner (3) a point of equal preference to Corner (2). The analyst may have difficulty in deciding exactly where this point is (or two different analysts may not agree), but upper and lower bounds may be selected as shown. For launch weight, one might feel strongly enough about the importance of reducing weight to accept a 100 NM range. Another might not accept less than 150 NM. These two points are then connected to Corner (2), and these lines become bounds on the line of equal preference. The slopes are the trade factors needed by the RWM. These are computed and shown beside each rectangle.



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FIGURE B - 3  
RWM TRADE FACTORS (EXAMPLE)

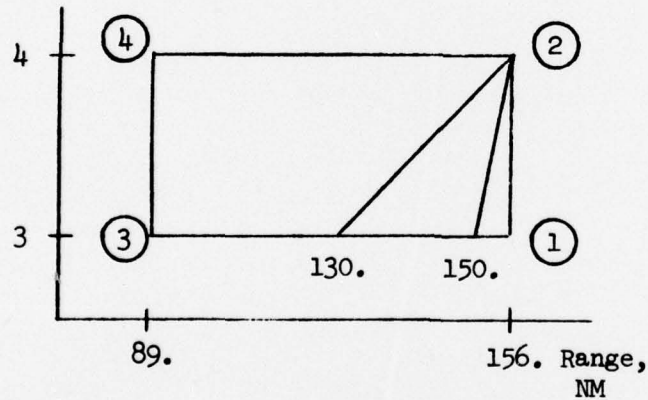
Launch  
Weight, lbs.



$$t_{LW} = -6./2. = -3.0$$

$$= -56./2. = -28.0$$

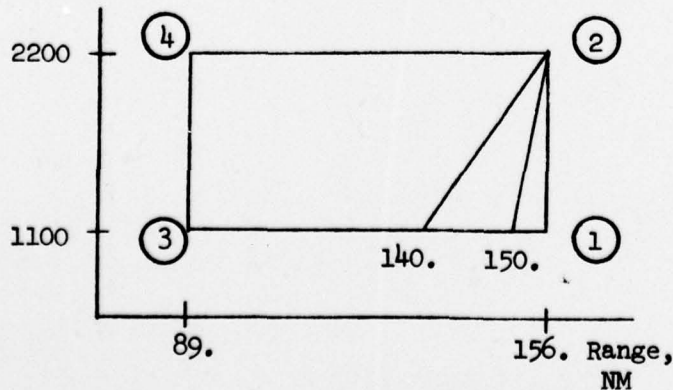
Years  
to IOC



$$t_{IOC} = -6./1. = -6.0$$

$$= -26./1. = -26.0$$

Warhead  
Weight, lbs.



$$t_{WW} = -6./1100.$$

$$= -.00545$$

$$t_{WW} = -16./1100.$$

$$= -.01455$$

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(U) Note that the sign of the trade factors is chosen by the sign convention that if the variable (e.g. launch weight) is such that low values are preferred, the trade factor is negative. This applies to the trade factor of the variable with respect to itself, which is either +1 or -1. In this example it is a +1, as used in Figure B-1.

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### 4. RANK AND RANK BOUNDS

(U) Use of the preceding data in the RWM produced the computer output shown in Figure B-4, giving system name, rank, and rank bounds as discussed in Section II-5 in the body of the report. Note: The system "nan" was coded to allow traceback to the candidate identity in the CGSM, e.g., LIQ ROC-24 (LIGHT) means liquid rocket concept number 24, using the light (1100 pound) warhead.

(U) To illustrate how the rank bound and related systems data may be displayed, the systems were tabulated in Figure B-5. It is seen that System 7, for example, has the least range (89 n.mi.) and ranks between 8 and 18. The highest ranking systems, concepts number 3 and 4, have identical range (141 n.mi.), identical weight (12,000 lbs.), and identical warhead weight (1100 lbs.). In general, for this sample problem, the light warhead weight concepts rank higher than the heavier warhead concepts. Concepts with the greatest range also tend to rank higher than concepts with lesser range, and liquid rockets tend to rank higher than solid rockets.



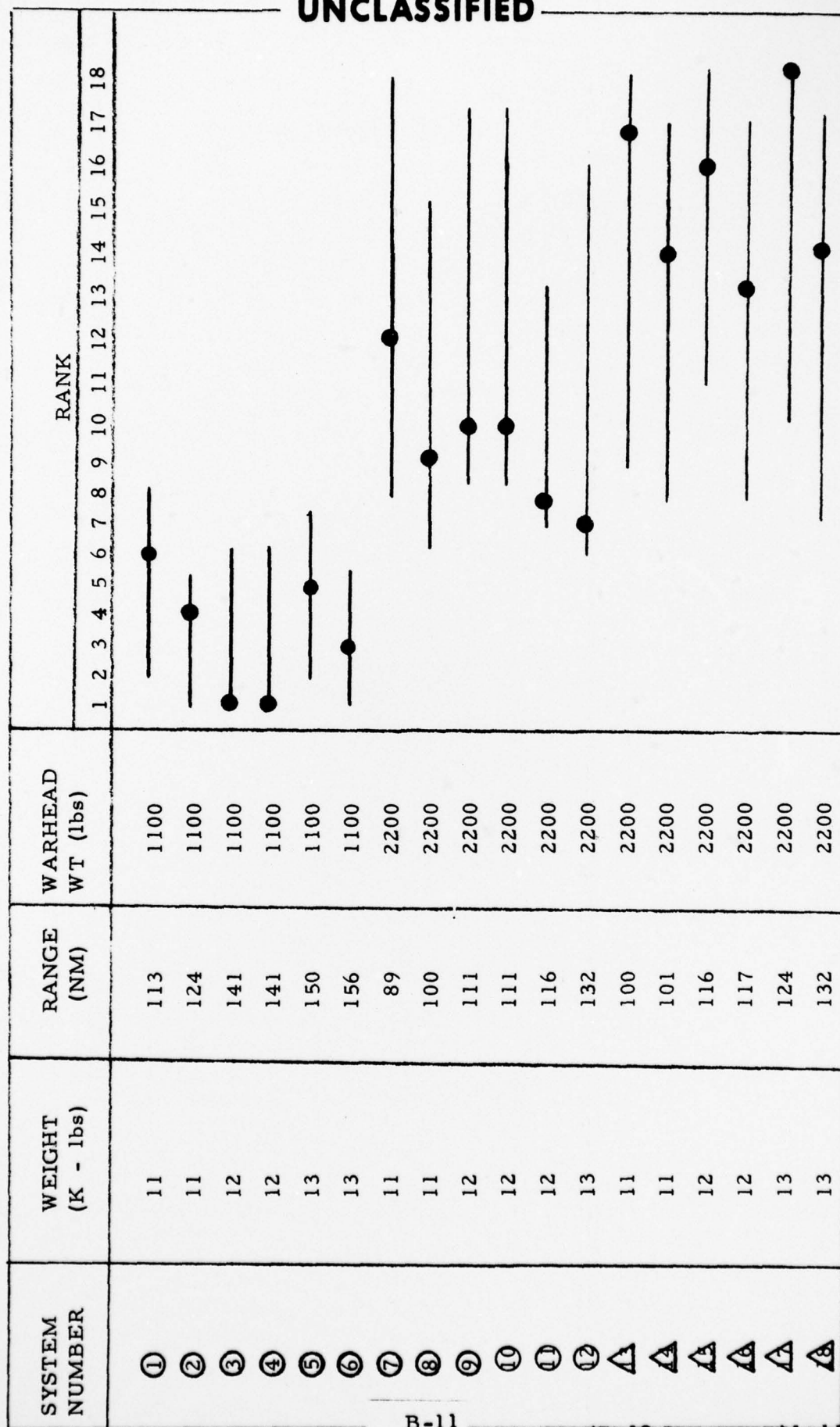
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FIGURE B-4  
RWM RANK AND RANK BOUND OUTPUTS

DATA.PGM=RWM		RELATIVE WORTH MODEL (SAMPLE)		PAGE RUN = 74-01-1	
SYSTEM RANKING SENSITIVITY - RANK BOUND				PAGE	
(BASED ON SYSTEMS RANKED 1 THROUGH 18)					
NO.	S Y S T E M	D E S C R I P T I O N	UPPER BOUND	AVERAGE RANK	LOWER BOUND
1	LIQ	ROC -24(LIGHT)	2	6	8
2	LIQ	ROC - 1(LIGHT)	1	4	5
3	LIQ	ROC - 2(LIGHT)	1	1	6
4	LIQ	ROC -5(LIGHT)	1	1	6
5	LIQ	ROC -23(LIGHT)	2	5	7
6	LIQ	ROC - 6(LIGHT)	1	3	5
7	LIQ	ROC -42(HVY)	8	12	18
8	LIQ	ROC - 1(HVY)	6	9	15
9	LIQ	ROC -20(HVY)	8	10	17
10	LIQ	ROC - 8(HVY)	8	10	17
11	LIQ	ROC - 2(HVY)	7	8	13
12	LIQ	ROC - 6(HVY)	6	7	16
13	SOL	ROC - 6(HVY)	9	17	18
14	SOL	ROC - 3(HVY)	8	14	17
15	SOL	ROC - 7(HVY)	11	16	18
16	SOL	ROC - 4(HVY)	8	13	17
17	SOL	ROC -14(HVY)	10	18	18
18	SOL	ROC - 8(HVY)	7	14	17

FIGURE B-5

EXAMPLE - RANKED HIGH VALUE CRUISE MISSILE SYSTEMS (U)



• Propulsion Type:  
○ Liquid Rocket  
△ Solid Rocket

Average Rank

Upper bound

Lower bound

B-11

(B-12 Reverse side blank)

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